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CABLE AMENDMENT KILLED.

But Senators Made a Hard Fight
For It

CHARTER FOR PRIVATE COMPANY

Status of the Bill Not Settled till Last Day's Session of Congress—House Conferees Win Their Point—Next Congress Expected to be More Intensely

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The proceedings were comparatively tame. In the Senate the naval appropriation bill consumed the time until after 10 o'clock tonight. The amendment of the Committee on Appropriations striking out one of the proposed bates being, among other things, agreed to. Then Senator Blackburn reported the continued disagreement of the conferees on the Hawaiian cable amendment to the consular and diplomatic bill. He urged the Senate to recede from its stand in favor of the cable, expressing his disapproval of the project, and saying he believed the President would not approve the measure with such a provision. Blackburn followed with a speech in favor of the cable, saying that if this Congress refused the appropriation the next Congress would surely authorize it, and if the President would not sign the bill it would not be very long before a Republican President would have a chance at it.

Senator Hale followed with a speech in favor of the cable, saying that if this Congress refused the appropriation the next Congress would surely authorize it, and if the President would not sign the bill it would not be very long before a Republican President would have a chance at it.

Representative Stone of California said that he had favored the cable project and voted for it before. He believed it now necessary for the Senate to recede from the stand it took. The ayes and noes were not ordered, but a number of Senators on the Republican side voted against the motion on the viva voce vote. This disposed of the consular and diplomatic bill.

Blackburn presented another conference report on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill stating that no agreement had been reached on the Hawaiian cable, and there was no prospect that the House would ever yield. The bill would fail, he said, if the Senate persisted on the vote about to be taken, in keeping the cable appropriation in the bill. He believed also that the bill was doomed to failure even if the two houses acquiesced in the item.

Hawley quickly asked if it was meant to intimate that the President would veto the bill.

"I am not able to say," replied Blackburn, "that the President would veto it, but I know that if I were the President I would veto it."

Blackburn warned the Senate that another insistence on the cable then might mean an extra session. He thought perhaps that this might be desirable, as he believed it would show the next Congress as helpless in dealing with the financial question as this Congress had been. He moved that the Senate recede from the Hawaiian cable amendment.

White (D.) of California announced that he had heretofore supported the cable item, but he now felt compelled to change his vote.

Blackburn's motion to recede on the cable item was then put to a vote and carried without a division. The conference report on the diplomatic and consular bill was then agreed to.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The House devoted most of the day to the consideration of the Senate amendment to the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bills, appropriating \$500,000 for the construction of a cable to the Hawaiian Islands. Ryan, Bartlett and Sickles spoke in favor of the amendment, which was defeated by a vote of 114 to 152, sixteen Democrats voting for the cable. The bill was then sent to further conference.

Hoover, a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, opened the debate in opposition to the proposed amendment. By the terms of his amendment, he said, the Government was to own, control and operate this Hawaiian cable. Such a proposition had never been made before. A private enterprise should construct this cable, if it so desired.

Storer deprecated making this matter a party question, but said he realized it was only in this way the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs hoped to defeat this project. Party lines had been broken in the Senate when this amendment was voted into the bill. He called attention to the necessity for the cable as expressed in two of President Cleveland's messages and the recommendations of Mr. Bayard when he was Secretary of State.

MR. CLEVELAND'S PROPER COURSE.

That, said Storer, was when there was a Democrat at the head of that department. Things were different now that there was a Secretary in the State Department who rose above or below party accordingly as he was viewed. Still, if the Administration was now opposed to this cable, the mainly thing for Cleveland to do would be to send a message to Congress saying he had changed his mind. In conclusion, Storer said that a submarine cable was not as much a necessity to the navy as the electric signal which connects the pilot house with the gun room of a battleship.

Drapier said he favored this cable as a preliminary step toward the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands.

Hermann declared that to the Pacific Coast the question of a cable connection with Honolulu overshadowed and transcended all others save only that of the construction of the Nicaragua canal. The people of the Hawaiian Islands gave up 10 per cent of their trade. More of our ships entered the port of Honolulu than any other port in the world last year, Liverpool not excepted. Aside from the commercial reasons for the construction of this cable, there were patriotic and public reasons.

Marler thought this cable should be laid by private capital, and, he concluded, private parties had appeared before the committee and asked for a charter for this purpose. Ryan thought this Democratic House could well afford, in the closing hours of the session, to show its sympathy with merchants desiring to extend our trade by voting an appropriation for the construction of this cable.

SICKLES'eloquent SUPPORT.

Sickles earnestly supported the cable proposition. He was compelled to appeal from the judgment of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to that of the Senate Committee. As an American he had a platform of his own. He favored annexation. As a Democrat he found his warrant in the policy of Jefferson, who annexed Louisiana, and of Jackson, who annexed Texas. If party lines trammelled him on a question like this he would break them asunder as he had done before. There could be no partisanship in Americanism.

"Mr. Speaker," Sickles concluded, "my span of life has not much longer to run, yet I hope to live to see the star of the Republic of the Pacific add its tropical splendor to the star of the Western Hemisphere."

McCreary closed the debate, and in the course of his remarks denied that Mr. Cleveland had ever indorsed a proposition for the construction of a Hawaiian cable by the Government. He had merely favored the incorporation of company to lay such a cable.

The vote was then taken on Hitt's motion that the House agree to the Senate amendment. Hitt demanded the ayes and noes, and the roll was called. His motion was lost, 114 to 152. The vote was practically a party one, the Republicans and Populists voting for the building of the cable and the Democrats against it.

Without division the House, on motion of McCreary, non concurred in the amendment and further conference was ordered.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The House today insisted upon its disagreement to the Senate amendment for the proposed Hawaiian cable. The California delegation voted solidly as before for the appropriation, but the majority against the cable was practically the same as when the matter was before broached in the House.

Representative Stone of Pennsylvania, who offered the bill in the House for an independent cable to Japan by the way of Honolulu, said to a Chronicle correspondent that if the amendment to the consular and diplomatic bill was defeated he would immediately try to get through his own measure, asking unanimous consent thereto, if necessary, to get it up.

The Senate is still firm, but opinions differ as to whether it will ultimately yield or not. Senator Perkins was inclined to think that the Senate would stand firm, but Senator White, on the contrary, spoke in rather dubious terms of the ultimate result of the conference.

Senator Perkins and Representative Stone had a conference upon the subject, and they determined upon a line of action in the event of the defeat of the proposition embodied in the consular and diplomatic bill. They will both then endeavor to get through a bill for a private charter.

WASHINGTON (D. C.), March 5.—Senator White left Washington for California at 10 o'clock tonight. Before his departure he outlined to the Examiner correspondent his views on the Hawaiian cable.

"While I have always been opposed to the annexation of Hawaii," he said, "principally because of the undesirable population of those islands, I recognize the necessity of some speedy and convenient communication with that portion of the world. It may often happen that our war vessels, and merchantmen as well, will feel the necessity of speedy communication. The Hawaiian Islands are located at a convenient point almost in mid-ocean, and a saving of 2000 miles, which distance would be canceled in the event the cable is laid, is a most important matter, I think, to us. Besides, I look for an extension to Asia, and if such an enterprise were accomplished we could undoubtedly make arrangements with the British Government, which controls telegraphic communication from Nagasaki through the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea, the Suez Canal and the Mediterranean Sea, and also with the Russian Government's line from St. Petersburg to Vladivostock. This would give us through communication with Asiatic and European centers. I think the advocates of the cable made a mistake in connecting it with the annexation project. Because of this circumstance much opposition was engendered. I advocated the construction of a cable, and twice urged insistence by the Senate conferees upon the amendment providing for construction; but when I ascertained that the House, after considering the matter three times, stood without change in opposition—there being a majority of from 36 to 38 votes against the project—I recognized that it would not do to malnourish my personal view. My action might have been different had it not been that the cable proposition was inserted in a bill providing for the support of the consular and diplomatic service. Hence I was forced to choose between the defeat of the entire measure and the enactment of a competing appropriation bill covering consular and diplomatic matters, but excluding cable construction. I did not hesitate to accept the bill as it came from the House rather than to precipitate a financial crisis as far as our diplomatic representatives are concerned. I think that the cable will be constructed by this Government. I believe that the next Congress will pass a bill similar to the Senate amendment. There is no danger of the interference of the British Government, because there can be nocession of Necker island, and no granting of any right of property therein without the concurrence of the United States. I do not believe that any act of Congress is necessary, but I think the Executive and the Senate must concur in modifying existing treaty stipulations before Great Britain can land upon any soil over which the Hawaiian government has jurisdiction."

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.—During the debate on the Hawaiian cable amendment in the Senate Mr. Blackburn said the most strenuous effort had been made for many days to retain this appropriation. He said the struggle could be continued no longer. If the bill was to be engrossed and

sent to the Executive it must be passed tonight. Rather than clog the wheels of our foreign service, stop the salaries of our ambassadors and ministers, Mr. Blackburn said he would move to recede from the cable amendment.

Mr. Pettigrew urged that the Senate recede. This \$500,000 was only the first step toward a vast outlay. Let England build the cable. There was no fear of England. Let her enter upon a contest with the United States. The United States would sweep her commerce from the seas and overrun and capture Canada.

Mr. Lodge in his reply to Mr. Pettigrew had a large map hung before the Senate, graphically showing by the various colors the British naval stations in the Atlantic and Pacific. By means of lines of various length Mr. Lodge showed the comparative naval strength of the United States and Great Britain. There was great interest in the map, and the galleries broke into loud and long hand clapping when Mr. Lodge dramatically said: "Let the United States once plant its flag on that Hawaiian soil and no nation on the face of the earth will ever haul it down."

The demonstration in the galleries was so long and loud that the presiding officer threatened to clear the galleries. Mr. Morgan closed at 12:45 a. m., having spoken nearly two hours. Mr. Blackburn's motion to recede on the Hawaiian island cable was then defeated.

FOR THE CABLE.

Thurston Responds to a Toast at a Banquet.

TRENTON (N. J.), Feb. 23.—At the annual banquet of the Trenton Board of Trade last night the Hon. Lorin A. Thurston, Hawaiian Minister to the United States, responded to the toast, "The Commercial Control of the Pacific." After expressing his pride in representing the youngest republic in the world, Mr. Thurston quoted figures showing the magnitude and the growth of commerce in the Pacific Ocean. Not a vessel, he said, could go across the Pacific Ocean without stopping at Hawaii for coal. The great nations are taking strides in subsidizing the traffic in the Pacific, paying greater attention to the Pacific Islands than to Africa.

Canada has recognized the value of the commerce of the Pacific, and has started four steamship companies from Vancouver, and every effort is being made to push trade. Mr. Thurston said one of the means of establishing closer relations with Hawaii was by building the proposed cable. This he earnestly advocated.

DESTINED FOR HONOLULU.

America Will Keep a War Vessel in That Port.

WASHINGTON, March 7. The cruiser Bennington, in obedience to telegraphic orders from the Navy Department, has left Acapulco for San Francisco, in order to have her leaky condensers overhauled and to have her hull cleaned and painted. The vessel has not been docked since September 18th, although the regulations require that all steel ships be docked every six months.

The return of the vessel at this time, when it is possible that other American vessels may be needed at Panama at any moment, occasioned some surprise among naval officers, many of whom expressed the opinion that her sudden departure is not unconnected with the sailing of the British cruiser Nympha from Santiago for Honolulu. It is well known that the flagship Philadelphia, now alone protecting American interests in the Hawaiian Islands, was last docked a month earlier than the Bennington, and is presumably much more in need of cleaning than the latter vessel. Under the regulations she ought to return from Honolulu at once for repairing, or else her plates may be injured by the foul growth which caused her to make such poor time when she went under urgent orders to the islands.

It is certain that Honolulu will not be left without an American warship for the next few months, and it is thought that the Bennington is going to the Philadelphia's relief. The new cruiser Olympia has been designated as Admiral Beaufort's flagship after April 1st, and it is a question whether she will go to Honolulu at that time to join the Admiral or wait for him to reach San Francisco in the Philadelphia. There is a possibility that both the Olympia and Bennington will succeed the Philadelphia at Honolulu.

PRISONERS FOR HAWAII.

Wilcox, Greig, Marshall, Widemann and Others to Go.

Marshal Hitchcock will go to Hilo by the Kinau Friday. A large number of the political prisoners will be sent up by the same steamer, notably among them being Wilcox, Greig, Widemann and Marshall. They will be put to work on the roads on Hawaii. Four furlongs who will be selected in the meantime by the Marshal will look after the prisoners and have charge of them on the work.

Rickard, Seward, Ashford and Gulick will be kept inside the prison for the present at least. Seward is said to be quite ill.

Mrs. Hartshorn will accompany the Marshall, taking advantage of the occasion to visit her old home, friends and acquaintances on Hawaii.

Claus Spreckels has been elected president of the San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railroad.

W. G. Irwin and wife will leave by the Australia. They expect to be absent six months or more.

WORK OF LABOR COMMISSION.

Chairman Armstrong and Commissioner Severance on Hawaii.

Mr. Severance, of the Labor Commission, who has been spending the last two weeks in the Hilo dis-

THE INJURED INNOCENTS LEARY.

They Give the Romancing Newspaper Reporter a Wide Berth.

ONE VERY NERVOUS PASSENGER

He Felt Sure that the Australia Would Sink—Billy Aldrich Will Pay His Bills—Frauds Harden as Journalist—Some Personal Mention of Honolulu People

SAN FRANCISCO, Mar. 4.—The steamer Australia arrived here on last Saturday morning, to the surprise of many people on board. This is the reason: We had a fellow passenger named Ficke, who proved to be a very nervous individual. He had a tip that the vessel would never reach San Francisco, and when questioned about the matter he would not give a satisfactory explanation for his strange feeling. He was constantly expressing sorrow because he did not wait over for the Arawa, and each time the vessel creaked he would nearly collapse.

On the fourth night out his nerves received a shock that he will never recover from. The officers of the vessel found that smoke was issuing from the main hatch. The supposition was that the coal was on fire, but happily it turned out that "back smoke" from the funnel was the cause of the trouble. But few of the passengers knew anything of the matter until it was all over. At the time when the smoke was discovered most of the male passengers were in the smoking-room trying to "do" one another out of a dollar at the classic game of "linch." When they heard of the ship's escape the winners were glad and the losers declared that Mr. Ficke was a genuine "Jinks Hoodoo."

The vessel arrived early in the morning, and before we were docked a number of newspaper men boarded us to interview the "injured innocents," who left their stamping ground in preference to standing trial. The reporters did not learn much, however, as each "innocent" seemed to have a wise attachment to his jaw.

Among the boarders was Francis Leo Harden. He mingled freely among the passengers and fired question after question at anyone he was acquainted with. According to his story, he is a reporter on a San Francisco paper, but this is not believed to be a fact. He was attired in a suit of clothes, a little worse for wear; a modish hat and an overcoat that had a "hand-me-down" appearance. He was immeasurably glad to see the "innocents" and in talking, expressed his satisfaction for not being in Honolulu when the rebellion started out.

They tell a good story about Harden: It seems that a paper published a long story about his going to Maui with 200 men, with the intention of finally swooping down on Honolulu and wiping out the Dole Government. After the story was published, Harden declared it was a fact and was anxious to discover how the reporter learned of his plan.

It appears that the letters from Wilcox that appeared in the Call were written to Harden. He showed me one which had been written during last December. Harden is now struggling about the prominent streets and looks more like a queer actor than revolutionist or a newspaper writer.

"Billy" Aldrich is about town. He looks as contented as it is possible for any one to look after they have sneaked out of town to avoid anxious creditors. He says he is an annexationist, and attributes his change of heart to the ex-queen's abdication. As he expresses it, "she flew the coop" and now he does not want anything to do with royalists, so he says. He also declares that he is going to pay his bills—but that is another story.

There are but few Honoluluites at the Occidental Hotel now. Among the guests are Alexander Young and family. They will soon leave for Europe to make a long tour. Mr. Young has purchased a fruit farm for Alexander Jr., who will devote his time in the fruit-culture line.

I saw Alexander Cartwright the other day. He looks brown and hearty. He came up from his ranch in the southern part of the State to spend a few weeks in town.

John Emmeluk will depart in a day or so for the East on business connected with the pineapple cannery. He has been detained here awaiting the arrival of his sister.

William, better known as "Billy" Charlock, will soon shake San Francisco dust and return to Honolulu, the land of the free and the home of Colonel Thomas Lucas. Billy says he will be mighty glad to rejoin his friends. He claims that the hard pavements make his feet sore. I agree with him on the last proposition.

Colonel Macfarland will not return home as soon as he expected. If he finishes his business in time he will board the China, which will leave here the latter part of this month.

I met Henry Hubbard the other day. He looks well and takes a lively interest in Hawaiian affairs. He says he is located here for good.

The London Safety Company leaves by this steamer for Australia. It is a pity that you have no theatre, for they certainly give a splendid performance, even if the humor is very English. Among the company is a lady who will be remembered in Honolulu as Mrs. Captain Haley. She is a most capable actress.

As my friend "Biff" Hall observes, the weather is good; we try to be good, the same to you.

FRANK L. HOOGS.

district of Hawaii, writes that the planters in that district have given every information possible to further the work, both in personal interviews and in reply to the numerous written questions addressed them by the Commission.

While Mr. Severance has been prosecuting his inquiries in Hilo, Mr. Armstrong (chairman of the Commission) has been gathering information among the coffee planters of Kona. Mr. Severance expects to meet Mr. Armstrong at the Mountain View House, some sixteen miles from Hilo, on the 14th instant.

After meeting the coffee planters in Olao and getting their views, Mr. Armstrong will probably make a tour through Hamakua. Mr. Severance expects to return to Honolulu this week by the Kinau.

GUARDSMAN W. UNGER IS DEAD.

Was Captain of Company B of the Honolulu Rifles.

Active in Revolution of 1887, and Personal Friend of the Late King Kalakaua.

The death of William Unger, which occurred in San Francisco on March 4th, removed from the California National Guard one of the best known and popular members of its rank and file. The deceased was a member of Com-



Mrs. Wm. E. Baringer
Olive Ridge, N.Y.

Erysipelas in the Face

Nearly Blind, But Perfectly Cured

CASE OF SCHOONER WAHLBERG.

Captain Martin Is In San Francisco
But Refuses to Talk

CONTEST TO BE MADE IN COURT.

Schooner Held for Departing to a Foreign Port Without Delivering a Manifest of Cargo—Important Precedent Likely to be Established by Trial.

SAN FRANCISCO, Mar. 27.—Captain Matthew Martin is in the city, and since receiving highly encouraging advice from Attorney E. P. Cole he doesn't care much who knows it. His whereabouts has not been before announced in the papers since the prompt seizure of the schooner H. C. Wahlberg at San Diego February 13.

This skipper, who looks like a mild-mannered but strong and courageous young mariner, is the captain and ostensible owner of the schooner which is supposed to have taken from this port to the Hawaiian Islands the rifles and munitions of war which armed the revolutionists of the island republic. His schooner remains under seizure by the Government with a customs inspector and deputy marshal aboard of her as she rides at anchor in San Diego Bay. Since he is no longer afraid of arrest, Martin is mainly interested in getting his schooner back without paying any heavy fines.

Pending the recovery of the vessel he maintains a discreet silence concerning the details of the mysterious and undoubtedly highly interesting voyage of the H. C. Wahlberg.

The legal situation of the schooner was yesterday placed by Attorney Cole in a light quite different from that given by the press dispatches of the last few days, which represented the schooner as having been seized for "violation of the neutrality laws" and in danger of confiscation.

In fact the schooner has not been seized for violating any neutrality laws and is not in danger of confiscation. If Captain Martin would give Collector Fisher at San Diego \$500 he could have his schooner and all would be over. He was badly scared at first, but finds that all he has to fight for is this \$500.

"Red Martin," as he is known on the water front, is not an expert in international and admiralty laws, and when the United States Government, represented by Collector Fisher, swooped down on his mysterious craft when it suddenly and quietly dropped into the southern port he scratched his head and with his crew took to the brush, metaphorically speaking. A week ago he slipped back to San Francisco, and the other day he went to see Mr. Cole. Cole smoked several cigars while studying digests and reports, and then told Martin that he was all right. Then Cole demanded by telegraph of Collector Fisher why the schooner H. C. Wahlberg was held. Fisher replied by wire and mail and wrote to Captain Martin the following notice, which explains the situation:

"You are hereby notified that this office is in possession of evidence to the effect that you have violated Section 4197 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, viz.: by departing on a voyage to a foreign port without delivering a manifest of all the cargo on board your schooner previous to her departure from the port of San Francisco, Cal., on November 23, 1894, and for which you are liable to a penalty of \$500. If the amount of this fine is not paid within ten days from date hereof the matter will be reported to the United States attorney for prosecution. Respectfully yours,
JOHN C. FISHER."

Consul Wilder and the Hawaiian Government are supposed to be after the enterprising schooner, and will likely furnish evidence and stimulus for a prosecution. The case may become a celebrated one, and may furnish another important precedent even if the matter legally involved is only a \$500 fine.

The little schooner, which is fifty feet long and can carry twenty-seven tons, used to be a sealer belonging to J. W. Crew. The crew libeled her for wages, and she was sold, by order of court, on November 20th. Matthew Martin, for years mate on coasting steamers, bought the vessel for \$1750. He may have frugally saved up that much money, but some people have thought that, in the light of subsequent events, the manner and circumstances of the purchase seem suspicious.

Three days after purchase the schooner cleared on an "otter and seal hunting expedition," which made papers for any foreign port unnecessary. A manifest showing supplies and the eight rifles allowed was filed. It is told that after she slipped over to Sausalito the tug Ida W took the rifles and cartridges over to her and towed her to sea at 11 o'clock at night. Nothing was heard of the schooner from November 23 to February 12, when she returned to San Diego with no sealskins and no loud excuses for being there. That the arms received by the Hawaiian revolutionists were received from a schooner twenty-five miles or so off Waianae by Captain Davies of the steamer Walimano and landed at night at Waikiki was fully established at Honolulu by the confession of Capt. Davis and other evidence. Capt. Davies thought the schooner's name was the H. W. Wieher. The cargo landed consisted of 180 rifles and belts and 20,000 cartridges. Only a string of circumstantial evidence has caused the suspicion and belief that the schooner was the H. C. Wahlberg.

Captain Martin was closeted with Attorney Cole yesterday. He is an intelligent, good-looking seaman, who is not particularly garrulous. He referred questions to "my representative," and the lawyer very naturally wanted to do the talking. Mr. Cole would talk for an hour about de-

cisions of the Circuit Court of Appeals, but he declined to tell the story of the Wahlberg's trip.

"When this case is ended I'll tell the story, but there's \$500 pending now," he said.

"The Collector had no more authority to seize that schooner than he had to seize you," Mr. Cole explained, "and a half an hour ago I sent a telegram to Collector Fisher telling him that if the schooner is not promptly released we will sue him for the release and personally for damages. The statute under which the schooner is held deals with vessels that clear for 'a foreign port.' This schooner cleared on a hunting expedition and not for 'a foreign port,' and so is not liable under the statute. Besides, the schooner filed a manifest that was correct at the time she cleared. I talked with Assistant District Attorney Knight today and he said that he didn't see any warrant for holding the vessel, if there is a suit it will be tried here."

"We deny that Captain Martin carried a cargo of arms to the Hawaiian revolutionists; but even if he did, he had a perfect right to do so. The State case decided that point. There is no law or decision denying to a private American citizen the right to sell munitions of war to a belligerent in another country. That was the ground upon which the State was discharged. Granting, for argument, that what they say about the Wahlberg's trip is true, the case would be parallel to that of the schooner Robert and Minnie, which took arms from this port and transferred them to the Iota. That schooner was seized, but she was released and the libel dismissed by Judge Ross."

So the defense will contend that the H. C. Wahlberg did not clear for a "foreign port," and if she did carry a cargo of arms to languid tropic seas it was nobody's business.

But there was no long story of that mysterious voyage forthcoming from lawyer or client.

"Well, did the schooner really carry a cargo of arms?" was asked of the feeling-much-better skipper.

"Ask my attorney," he replied with a smile.

"We deny that she carried arms," said Mr. Cole, "but we don't want to tell the story now. They make charges; let them prove them. The schooner wasn't within thirty miles of the Hawaiian coast."

"Further than that," put in the captain.

"Did the schooner go in the interests of the insurgents?" was asked.

"Well, as to that I decline to say," replied Mr. Cole, who evidently thought his client a jewel in not talking too much.

"Where is the crew now?" was asked of the captain.

"Oh, they were paid off and they scattered, and he doesn't know where they are now," replied Attorney Cole.

"But why did the schooner return to San Diego from a seal-hunting expedition?"

"Well, Captain Martin thought he could do some trading down the Mexican coast and get something for his schooner to do while it was such hard times up here. Then he was going after a load of guano, I believe; were you not, captain?"

"Yes, I wanted to get a load of guano on the Mexican coast," the captain testified.

Down at San Diego they have been looking out for the schooner Alcalde, on which vague rumor has fastened the suspicion of having met the H. C. Wahlberg off San Clemente Island and taken some refugees or something to the Mexican coast. Captain Martin laughed, and said that he never heard of the schooner before and had met no schooner at all there or anywhere else.

BRITISH SLOOP NYMPHE.

Uneventful Passage of Thirteen Days from Santiago, Chili.

H. B. M. S. Nymph, Huntingford, commander, arrived Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, after a rather uneventful passage of 13 days from Santiago, Chili. When out ten days, her monotonous experience of light winds was changed for the trades, which she kept to port. During the passage not a sail was sighted.

The Nymph has been cruising along the Central American coast since October of last year. Previous to that time she was at various other ports, spending nearly a year's time at Callao. She left Esquimalt on October 10th, 1893, and, after remaining here for ten days, will return to that port.

The Nymph is a twin-screw sloop-of-war of 1400 tons. I. H. P. 1400 N. D. (2000 F. D.). She carries 143 men and officers. Following are the officers:

George Huntingford, commander; Patrick M. Stewart, lieutenant; (N.) Bertram M. Chambers, second lieutenant; Ernest L. C. Muntz, third lieutenant; Charles E. C. Webb, paymaster; Robert S. Norgate, chief engineer; Henry E. South, Thomas O. Jameson, assistant engineers; George J. L. Stroud, gunner; Richard J. Chapel, boatswain (in lieu of sub-lieutenant).

Read the following extract from a letter of Chas. M. Gifford, of Reedley, Fresno Co., Cal. "It is with pleasure I tell you that by one day's use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy I was relieved of a very severe cold. My head was completely stopped up and I could not sleep at night. I can recommend this remedy." A cold nearly always starts in the head and afterwards extends to the throat and lungs. By using this remedy freely as soon as the cold has been contracted it will cure the cold at once and prevent it from extending to the lungs. For sale by all medical dealers, BESON, SMITH & CO., Agents.

The HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY manufacture rubber stamps.

WAIL OF THE HAWAIIAN EXILES.

Charles Creighton Acts as Spokesman and Airs Their Grievances.

He Says Most of Them Will Return to the Islands After Martial Law is Lifted.

Contrary to general expectation the majority of the persons who left the islands recently rather than stand trial for complicity in the late insurrection, have refrained from rushing into print and airing their grievances. In this respect at least the political exiles show exceedingly good judgment. The San Francisco Examiner of March 3d has the following to say regarding some of the parties who arrived in that city:

The Hawaiian exiles who came on the Australia yesterday said they were very glad to land in a country where they will not be followed by spies. According to their story the Government at no time made any specific charges against them, and they were deported at the instigation of their enemies and on the order of Marshal Hitchcock, who has unlimited authority under the reign of martial law.

"Most of us intend to return and make the islands our home after martial law is lifted," said Charles Creighton last night. Mr. Creighton is one of the exiles, and he says he was unable to induce the Government to make any charges against him.

"We signed a paper," he said, "wherein we agreed to leave the country, but none of us were allowed to keep a duplicate of it. Such an enforced agreement to leave the country is not binding, because it was signed under the duress of imprisonment. It cannot prevent an American citizen from returning to Hawaii.

"The principal prisoners are very sick men. They were not well when arrested, and their imprisonment has made them worse. Charles Gulick, V. V. Ashford and Major W. H. Seward in particular cannot survive the confinement, food and hard labor, for they are men of proud spirits and delicate constitutions."

Most of those who arrived will go East or to Europe, but Peterson and Creighton will remain in San Francisco, at least until the reign of martial law ends.

ROAD BUILDING IN KAU.

People Think There is Plenty of Work for Their Prisoners.

News from the Sugar Mills—Two Deaths From the H. A. Co. Road Accident.

KAU, (Hawaii), March 13.—Another Japanese who was injured in the late accident on the Hawaiian Agricultural Company road has died making a total of two. The other six are fast recovering from their injuries.

Judge Waipuiani has been confined to his bed for some time and is now beginning to get around.

Judge Kekani Pa fined five Hawaiians and two Chinese \$100 each for stealing one of the H. A. Co. cars. As they cannot pay the fine they will rusticate on the Hilo road for over six months. General opinion here is that the prisoners should be kept in this district at work on the roads and not send them to Hilo. If they have no horses they have to walk all that distance and there is very little shelter from the rain between Waipuiani and the Volcano.

The Peter Lee road is in a fair condition from Pahala to the Volcano, but cannot be compared with the Hilo road. It is hoped the coming legislature will make an appropriation to build a good substantial road.

The Heleia road is not completed yet. The work has been waiting over a month for the surveyor to come and survey a new piece, which will complete the road. When this is finished we can drive from Waipuiani to Hilo.

Mr. Aungst is in the district and has placed a good number of shares here, and also a good list of subscribers for the Kona and Kau Telephone Company.

Nalehu mill is through for the season. Honuapa will finish in a short time.

Hutchinson plantation has turned out over five thousand tons for the season.

The W. G. Hall will not get any sugar from Kau for some time after Honuapa closes down.

Labor Commissioner Armstrong arrived by the Hall from Kona and went on to Hilo.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our Agricultural Chemist.

All goods are guaranteed in every respect.

For further particulars apply to

From the

Moment

of Birth use

CUTICURA

SOAP

It is not only

the purest, sweetest,

and most refreshing

of nursery and toilet soaps,

but it contains delicate emollient properties, which purify and beautify the skin, and prevent skin blemishes, whether simple or hereditary, from becoming life-long afflictions.

Mothers

To know that a single application of the CUTICURA REMEDIES will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy and economical cure of torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly humors, and

not to use them without a moment's delay, is to fail in your duty. Cures made in childhood are speedy, economical, and permanent.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, SOC.; SOAP, 25c., RESOLVENT, \$.

BENSON SMITH & CO., HONOLULU, H. I.

or Allot Baby's Skin Salp, and Hair, mailed free to any address.

—A large variety of—

H. Hackfeld & Co.

are just in receipt of large importations b.
their Iron Bars, Lead, Copper and
"J. C. Flager" from Europe and by
a number of vessels from Ameri-
ca consisting of

A Large and Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS,

—SUCH AS—

Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings,
Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills,
Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lwnns.

A FINE SELECTION OF

DRESS GOODS, ZEPHYRS, ETC

in the latest styles.

A splendid line of FLANNELS, black and
colored MERINOS and CASHMERE,
SATINS, VELVETS and PLUSHES,
GRAPE, &c.

TAILORS' GOODS,

a full assortment;

Silesias, Shevelings, Stiffines,
Italian Cloth, Moleskins, Meltons,
Berge, Kammgarns & Co., &c., &c.

—ALSO—

CLOTHING, UNDERWEAR, SHAWLS,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Tablecovers,
Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves,

Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas,
Rugs and Carpets.

Bribbons, Laces and Embroidery,
Cutlery, Perfumery and Soaps,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

—A large variety of—

SADDLES,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture,
Liechstein & Seiler Pianos,
Iron Bedsteads, &c.

Armenian and European Groceries,
Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters,
Oils and Paints, Caustic Soda,

Sugar, Rice and Cabbages,
Salt Twine and Wrapping Twine,
Wrapping Paper, Burlaps,
Filterpress Cloth.

Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks,
Lubricating Grease.

Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead,
Plain Galv. Iron—Best and 3 Best,
Galv. Corrugated Iron.

Steel Kails, 18 and 20,
R. R. Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates.

Market Baskets, R. R. Steel Sleepers.

Demijohns and Corks, &c.

—ALSO—

Hawaiian Gazette SEMI-WEEKLY.

FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1895

THE ex-queen's statement before the Military Commission miscarried in its foreign effect. No one has, thus far, succeeded in fooling all the people all of the time.

THE March number of the Hawaiian Planters' Monthly is one that will be read with general interest. This publication, always rife with modern ideas of benefit to the planters of the islands, is ably edited, and is a credit to the literature of the country.

THE sound advice given the Japanese emigrants from Hiroshima will certainly be appreciated in this country. The Japanese are loyal if nothing more, and give studious and patriotic attention to the admonition of their rulers. We should be fortunate indeed if the same course were followed by the officials of nations from which far less patriotic subjects come to our shores.

BY THE recent retirement of Rear Admiral Greer, of the United States Navy, Rear Admiral George Brown becomes the senior and highest officer in the navy. His elevation to that position affords great pleasure to his many friends here in Hawaii. It was Admiral Brown who, in 1890, when King Kalakaua was in feeble health, offered him passage in his flagship, the *Charleston*, and conveyed him to San Francisco; and three months later, after the King's death, brought his body back to this city. Probably no American officer ever endeared himself as much to any foreign people as he did to the Hawaiians. Those who were here when he took leave, in 1891, will never forget the extraordinary demonstrations of affection attending the hookupu given to him on the wharf. And most certainly he will not.

ONE of the most miraculous bits of news brought from the Coast yesterday was the conversion of Charles Nordhoff, who has, doubtless, in the past maligned the Republic and its friends in Hawaii as no other correspondent in the world.

After reading the Honolulu papers carefully, Nordhoff comes to the conclusion that such men as Wilcox and Ashford should be hanged and the ex-queen deported. Though he will probably find a large majority who will coincide with his recent opinions, they would have exerted a broader influence had he in the past shown himself possessed of average common sense. The poor fellow, like Paramount Blount, was so completely snowed under in consequence of his previous wise, judicious utterances, it is not to be wondered that even at this late day he blossoms anew in hopes of gaining favor with the popular mind. His fate is sealed, however. As an expert on Hawaiian affairs, Charles Nordhoff is dead to the world.

THE opposition to the "Dangerous Persons Act" seems to be based on a narrow foundation. To say there is no necessity of such a measure indicates a peculiar interpretation of the signs of the times. Though the Government did come out of the recent troubles with flying colors, there is nothing to prove that others of anarchistic tendency may come to the country or that there may be developments among those already with us. The time to throw out a protecting arm is in times of general quiet. No well-meaning person or persons need have the slightest fear from oppression by virtue of the Act. It muzzles no one in a free expression of critical opinions, but does give an opportunity for the Government to handle the enemies of law and order, and give the community the protection which all men have a right to expect. If the country were to wait for a criminal act to be committed before passing laws to deal with the culprit, we should have a very similar situation to that proposed by the opposition.

CABLE APPROPRIATION DIED HARD.

The returns from the United States Congress so far as Hawaiian matters are concerned were not unexpected. The Fifty-third Congress goes down to history as remarkable for what it failed to do. The Hawaiian cable appropriation was a mere bagatelle compared with the mass of important matters which the American people were demanding action upon. It may be noted with more or less satisfaction that the cable amendment stayed with the Diplomatic and Consular bill until the defeat of the latter seemed imminent. The Senate held to its position with a tenacity that may augur well for the future. Hawaii like the United States must look to the new Congress for assistance meanwhile increasing the activity of the agitation on this end of the line. It now becomes a question whether it would not be policy for this Government to increase its once proffered subsidy to an amount which would guarantee a private corporation a two per cent. interest on the estimated investment of \$1,500,000. The cable is bound to come. That the late Congress has let its opportunities go by the board and further played the part of the dog in the manger, is not necessarily a death blow. Fortunately there are other courts of appeal which are heartily interested in the Pacific cable construction, and this slight set-back if it may be so regarded should move this country to more strenuous efforts in its own behalf. Cable matters are in abeyance but far from being defeated.

A NECESSARY PROTECTION.

One of the arguments put forth by the opponents of the Lawless Intentions' Act is that the Executive has power enough and already too little attention is paid to petitions, the failure to report on the discharge of Government employees accused of disloyalty being cited as an example of the latter. It is further held that there is no necessity for the law at present, and the men who carried guns during the late trouble are ready to stand by the Government when any similar emergency arises.

Taking it for granted that the Executive has been slow in its action upon the disposal of Luke-warm and disloyal clerks and officers of the department, we should like to know whose fault it is if this continues. The petition in question went to the Executive through the Advisory Councils, and if any member of the latter body considers that sufficient time has elapsed for the consideration by the Executive, it is his privilege to ask what has been done in the matter. It is his duty to do so rather than express opinions outside and keep silent in the Councils. If a satisfactory answer is not received to the first questioning, put the query a second time, a third time or as many times as is necessary to get what is wanted. The Advisory Council is for nothing if not for a free and open expression of opinion.

The very word advisory ought to impress every member of the Council with what object he occupies a seat in the legislative body of the nation. No man ever found out what time a train was to start by sitting a speechless dummy in the waiting room and finding fault because some railway official did not read his mind and come to tell him what he wanted to know.

So far as the Act in question is concerned, the suggestion to substitute for the words "or to the private rights of life, liberty or property" a phrase less sweeping, is a good one. It is well to guard against a possible abuse that might arise from generalities. We have no doubt of the readiness of supporters of the Government to respond to a call to put down armed resistance, but this is just such an Act as the one in question that will enable the officials to nip insurrections in the bud and free the community of the rakkings and scrapings of the anarchist world whose chief aim is to make trouble. It is a protecting arm which, in view of the peculiar conditions of the country the people can ill afford to cast aside.

FOR PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

At this time when the community is contemplating extensive improvements about the city by laying out new streets and repairing others, we are particularly fortunate in having as a visitor Prof. B. G. Northrop of Connecticut. While Prof. Northrop is noted throughout the United States as an educator and an authority on social science he has perhaps gained his most lasting fame as the originator and organizer of the Village Improvement society movement, which though started in a small way has become general throughout New England, and is fast being adopted in the cities and towns of the West.

The Village Improvement society is an organization of private citizens which takes in hand the advance of public improvements, the details of which are often overlooked in consequence of the changing personnel of the officers of the municipality. It is an educator as well as agitator. Many communities have increased the value of private property and added to the comforts of life resulting from the construction of beautiful drives, better sidewalks, parks and lawns, by taking advantage of what may be brought about by systematically harnessing the blessings of nature. What the societies have done and may do, Professor Northrop has clearly mapped out in an interesting article in the March number of the Forum. In that article the professor says: "It is essential to maintain an entire separation of local affairs from State or national politics." In this very point, together with the activity and liberality of private citizens, the movement has achieved its success. Politics may change and parties may wrangle, but the work of the body of citizens interested in beautifying their surroundings goes on without cessation. The Improvement Society may use the political party to obtain small appropriations, but the political party never makes a tool of the Improvement Society.

The possibilities of the city of Honolulu, in fact every community in the Hawaiian Islands, by virtue of the beauty of natural surroundings and what may be wrought by the landscape architect, make this country particularly fruitful ground for the inauguration of an improvement society movement. Aside from the increased attractions that may be offered to tourists, there is over and above all the benefits and comforts that may be derived by those making their home in this country. We must begin in a small way. "The education of a community is a slow process, but once happily begun it advances with acceleration."

Prof. Northrop has consented during his short stay in the country to deliver a public lecture upon this work to which he has given so much of his time and attention. It is certainly to be hoped that he may create an interest which shall prove our people something more than good listeners.

OF ALL the idiotic and disgraceful articles published concerning affairs in this country, the latest on the American League shows to what means despicable spite and an entire lack of fairness and decency will lead some men to resort. Possibly these articles may have a final good effect by prompting an interest to know the truth, which when spread abroad must of course react in our favor. It would be a good thing, however, to ferret out the author of any one of the infamous stories of this character that have been published in the States, and make an example of him.

THIS seems to be a year of political disturbance Cuba has now come to the front with an insurrection on her hands. Every government has thus far, however, shown its ability to hold its own and discourage armed resistance as a method of securing political ends.

QUERY.—When President Cleveland makes his tour of the world will he visit the Hawaiian Islands?

PROBLEMS FOR AMERICAN STATESMEN.

Consequent to the failure of the Fifty-third Congress to reach a decision on the financial problem of the United States, the general moulding of party lines to quiet the clamor of the Western free silver demands is looked upon as a foregone conclusion in both of the great political organizations. Ex-Speaker Reed's disposition to show a leaning towards the "silverites" indicates his recognition of the change his opinions must undergo to make his position as an aspirant for the Presidential Candidacy more stable. The Republicans are very likely to meet the solution of financial trouble by advocating an increased revenue by higher tariff at the same time making satisfactory concessions to the silver wing of the West.

The following advice given by the Governor of Hiroshima prefecture to the people under his jurisdiction emigrating to Hawaii, will be read with interest by the people of this country:

JAPAN'S EMIGRANTS ADVISED.

Governor of Hiroshima Admonishes His People in Hawaii

GO AND IS RE CARE OF YOUTH-EVEN

Each and Every One Japanese Subject—Must Obey the Laws of Hawaii—Ought Not to Gamble—Some Other Good Advice.

The following advice given by the Governor of Hiroshima prefecture to the people under his jurisdiction emigrating to Hawaii, will be read with interest by the people of this country:

I hereby advise the Hiroshima emigrants to Hawaii.

You, the immigrants, are now taking leave of your fathers, mothers, wives and children, and going to a far distant country, crossing an ocean three thousand miles in extent. The main object of your going is but to make money that you may return at a future day to live in ease and comfort.

If you wish to make money you must behave well and keep yourselves in good health. You must not forget that you are, each and every one, Japanese subjects, but that you leave to abide by the laws of the Hawaiian Government.

On the contrary, if you do not work diligently, and do not obey the laws; and if you associate with vagrants for the sake of selfish profit; and if you behave badly, your money saved with much toil and pain will be immediately exhausted, leading you to starvation, and when you are helpless, though you repent, it will avail nothing.

I, therefore, mention below the most important facts to be observed, that you may keep them in memory and fulfill your contracts of three years, earn money and return to your welcome home.

Now all of you "Go," and take care of yourselves.

(Signed), K. NABESHIMA,
2d class Order of the Rising Sun,
Governor of Hiroshima Prefecture,
Hiroshima, Japan.

You must not forget that you are one and all Japanese subjects, and that you must not do any shameful act in a foreign country.

In behalf of your employer, you must comply with your contract and work faithfully, and you must not be guilty of any unkind act.

Consider your fellow emigrants as your own parents and children, brothers and sisters, and help one another and indulge in no quarrelling.

As gambling is prohibited in Hawaii, you ought not to violate the law in this respect.

Drinking liquors makes your will weak, leads you into idle and bad ways; you ought, therefore, not to drink, as a mere matter of prudence.

Your money should be handled carefully. When you make deposits to your credit, or remit money to your home, you ought to consult the Japanese interpreters, whose suggestions should be followed. You ought not to handle it carelessly.

The results that follow the use of these implements apply as well to the Stubble Shovels and Disc Cultivators.

The following testimonials regarding the implements should be a sufficient guarantee of their usefulness.

HUTCHINSON PLANTATION COMPANY, NA-

ALEHU, HAWAII.

March 1st, 1895.

E. R. HENDRY, Esq., Hawaiian Hardware Company.

DEAR SIR: In answer to your letter inquiring about the Avery Stubble Digger and Fertilizer Distributor, I would say that the fact that we have just received the second Stubble Digger speaks for itself. We have dug over four hundred acres of rattoon stools and consider it will be a great benefit.

The Fertilizer Distributor is a good thing and has effected a material saving of labor in the application of fertilizer and applies it better than can be done by hand.

These machines are very simple and well constructed and we have had no trouble with the working of them and we consider them one of the most useful labor saving machines that can be used on a plantation.

Yours Truly,
G. C. HAWTT,
Manager H. S. P. Co.

Holomua Publishing Company's

PLANT

FOR SALE!

Landlord's Sale of Goods Dis-

trained for Rent

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that I shall, upon FRIDAY, the 29th day of March, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Thomas' Block on King street in Honolulu, in the premises now occupied by the Holomua Publishing Company, sell the Plant of the Holomua Publishing Company, including all presses, type, cases, paper, fireproof safe, and all and singular the goods, chattels and effects of the said Holomua Publishing Company, the same having been heretofore distrained by me for rent.

E. B. THOMAS,

By his Agent S. C. Allin,
David Honolulu, December 4th, 1894.

—

Jas. F. Morgan,

3943 1637 id AUCTIONEER.

—

Election of Officers.

—

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF

the stockholders of the Hawaiian Gazette Company, Limited, held in this city, Saturday, March 16, 1895, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

W. R. Castle..... President
W. M. Pomroy..... Vice-President
Wallace R. Farrington..... Secretary
George H. Paris..... Treasurer
James B. Castle..... Auditor

The above named officers also constitute the Board of Directors

WALLACE R. FARRINGTON,
3943 1638-3t Secretary.

—

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT

the partnership heretofore existing between Antonio Fernandes and J. E. Gomes, under the name of Fernandes and Gomes, and been, this day dissolved by mutual consent. Antonio Fernandes will continue the business at the old stand and assumes all the debts and liabilities thereof.

Dated, Honolulu, Feb. 15th, 1895.

ANTONIO FERNANDES,
J. E. GOMES

1634-4w

—

ONOMEA SUGAR COMPANY,

PAIAIKOU, HAWAII, February 25, 1895.

MR. JOHN A. SCOTT, Wainaku, Hawaii.

DEAR MR.—The Onomea Sugar Company has now in use three of the Stubble Diggers.

I think these machines are indispensable for the proper cultivation of rattoons.

We have never had an implement that would so thoroughly loosen the earth around the stools, and put the soil in such condition that the air, moisture and fertilizer would so readily find access to the fine roots of the cane and the soil around them.

I am glad to testify to the merits of these tools. The Sugar Land Disc Cultivators arrived too late for me to use in the cultivation of the last young plant and rattoons, but I believe they will prove to be very useful and labor saving implements in districts where cane is raised without irrigation.

Yours Truly,
WM. W. GODDIE,
Manager Onomea Sugar Company.

—

HAKALAU, HAWAII, February 16, 1895.

MR. E. R. HENDRY, President and Manager Hawaiian Hardware Company,

Honolulu, Oahu.

We use the Avery Stubble Digger, Fertilizer Distributor and Cane Cultivator. They save labor and do the work claimed for them. The Stubble Digger I consider a particularly good implement.

Yours Truly,
Geo. Ross,
Manager Hakalau Plantation Company.

—

The Hawaiian Hardware Co. Ltd.

—

ONOMEA SUGAR COMPANY,

PAIAIKOU, HAWAII, February 25, 1895.

MR. JOHN A. SCOTT, Wainaku, Hawaii.

DEAR MR.—The Onomea Sugar Company has now in use three of the Stubble Diggers.

I think these machines are indispens-

able for the proper cultivation of rat-

toons.

We have never had an implement that would so thoroughly loosen the earth around the stools, and put the soil in such condition that the air, moisture

LOCAL BREVIETIES.

Sugar is quoted at 3 cents.
Forces from the Philadelphia will land this morning for drill.

Among the Mariposa's passengers was Harry W. Dimond.
Chief Clerk Hassinger of the Interior Office is reported as being seriously ill.

A consignment of military goods arrived for the National Guard by the Australia.

Sixteen persons booked for the volcano yesterday and will leave by the Kinau on Friday.

Ed. Lewis, of the firm of Lewis Bros., returned by the Mariposa from a year's trip to the Coast.

The through passengers on the Mariposa enjoyed the beauties of the city during their ten hours stay at this port.

Secretary Scott announces the close of public schools on Friday, April 12th, for the Easter vacation, and re-open Monday, April 22d.

W. R. Farrington received news by the Mariposa of the sudden death of his mother, Mrs. J. R. Farrington, at Cape Elizabeth, Me.

In a letter received from Minister Thurston yesterday, he states that the second Hotchkiss gun ordered by the Hawaiian Government has been shipped and is now on its way to Honolulu.

Among the Honolulu people who arrived by the Australia yesterday were T. J. King, C. E. Williams, A. C. Wall, Dr. Walters and wife, Miss Kate McGrew, Judge Frear, Messengers J. B. and G. P. Castle, Miss A. Cahill.

Captain Matson, late of the Lurline, who has been renewing old acquaintances in the city and at Hilo, will return to San Francisco by the Australia next Wednesday. Capt. Matson is one of the most affable and popular skippers on the Coast and counts his friends by the score.

Louis J. Levesy, M. C. Bailey and Archie McDowell, the last three political suspects who agreed to leave Hawaii for the good of the country, departed by the Mariposa. There was not the slightest friction incident over their departure. The agents of the Oceanic Steamship Company received money for their passage without question, further than awaiting the arrival of the vessel with instructions regarding such from headquarters.

SEED OYSTERS.

Large Consignment Received by the Australia Yesterday.

Joseph Marsden, Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry, received by the Australia yesterday 3000 seed oysters for experimental planting.

One thousand will be sent to Kaneohe today, where they will be planted in suitable locations by Mr. Mendonca. The remaining 2000 will be taken to Ewa and deposited in various places in Pearl Lochs.

The existence of large beds of shells on the shores of Pearl Harbor is evidence that oysters flourished there in ancient times. Opinion has been expressed by capable authorities that a volcanic eruption of hot water totally destroyed them.

The success which has attended the experiments of Mr. Colburn in planting oysters at his place in Pearl City gives promise that the efforts of the Bureau of Agriculture will be attended with further advancement in that line. It is to be hoped that at no distant day the citizens of Honolulu will be able to enjoy the succulent bivalve fresh from the sea and at a cost that will bring them within the reach of all.

REPAIRS TO PHILADELPHIA.

Honolulu Iron Works Awarded the Contract at \$700.

The Honolulu Iron Works has been awarded the contract for repairing the engine of the Philadelphia. Work will be commenced at once. As the job is a difficult one and requiring special care, it will take some time to complete it. The inner wall of the steam chest of the intermediate cylinder is the particular portion of the machinery requiring repairs. The contract price is \$700.

How to Cure Rheumatism.

ARAGO, Coos Co., Oregon, Nov. 10, 1893.—I wish to inform you of the great good Chamberlain's Pain Balm has done my wife. She has been troubled with rheumatism of the arms and hands for six months, and has tried many remedies prescribed for that complaint, but found no relief until she used this Pain Balm; one bottle of which has completely cured her. I take pleasure in recommending it for that trouble. Yours truly, C. A. BULLARD 50c. and \$1 bottles, for sale by all medical dealers, BENSON, SMITH & CO., Agents.

HIS USEFUL CAREER IS ENDED.

Ex Governor Paul Kanoa Found Dead in His Bed

BELOVED AND RESPECTED BY ALL

One of the Brightest Examples of Hawaiian Life and Character Yet Recorded—His Memory Will Long be Revered—A Leader of His Countrymen.

Paul Puhiula Kalakaua Kanoa was found dead in his bed yesterday morning by his wife. Shortly before 1 o'clock Mrs. Kanoa awakened and found her husband's arm thrown over her. In seeking to move it, she made the horrible discovery that he was dead. In terror, she aroused her two daughters and other relatives who were staying in the house with her.

Kanoa was born on the 10th of June, 1832, and was, therefore 62 years and 9 months old at the time



PAUL PUHIULA KALAKAU KANOA, EX-GOVERNOR OF HAWAII

of his death. His father was Kani-kaulelele, and his mother Kapa. From his childhood he was associated with the alii. Until his third year, he was with Mrs. Ke-kuanaoa. At this time his father died and he was adopted by P. Kanoa.

When he was quite young, Kanoa was with Kamamalu. He was married during his stay with this lady to Kaleipua, who survives him. After the marriage, Kamamalu thought it would be advisable to give such a promising young man a show at earning a livelihood. He was accordingly sent to manage her property on Kauai, and given exclusive control in her name.

The young man did not waste his opportunities, and improved the land to a great degree. He was given a share in the proceeds of the land. This encouraged him, and he saved all the money possible. Shortly after Kamamalu's death, Kanoa bought part of the land at Nuuanu, and owned it at the time of his death.

In the year 1857 he was appointed tax-collector by the Government. Recognizing his influence on Kauai, and the spirit of kindness shown every person, Kanoa was appointed Governor of that island. Under Kalakaua he made an able Minister of Finance. Besides being a member of the Legislature, he was also in the Privy Council.

A little over two years ago Kanoa came down to Honolulu for the purpose of attending to business matters. On the day of his return to Kauai he was stricken with paralysis, never regaining his natural health and vigor, but grew old and weak rapidly.

Kanoa will always be spoken of as a benefactor. Whenever his name is mentioned, it is always coupled with some act of kindness done or some word of hope spoken. In his Kauai home Kanoa entertained the high ali and the poor Hawaiian—the well known haole and the laboring man. With him there was no distinction.

Kanoa was a descendant of a line of aliis, and was named Puhiula Kalakaua after Kamehameha I.

That he was active during his life is proven by the fact that he has left behind an accumulation of \$75,000.

Ives and Schaeffer Coming.

In a letter received from Colonel Macfarlane yesterday it is stated that Ives and Schaeffer, the billiard players, are expected to sail for Honolulu in about three weeks.

They are now giving exhibitions in San Francisco and after completing their engagement will come to this country for a few weeks rest. A trip to the volcano will be included in their tour and undoubtedly arrangements will be made for an exhibition.

BY AUTHORITY.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by a Proclamation made January 7, 1895, the right of the Writ of Habeas Corpus was suspended and Martial Law was declared to exist throughout the Island of Oahu.

It is now further ordered that the right of the Writ of Habeas Corpus is hereby restored, and that Martial Law is hereby terminated in the said Island of Oahu on and after the 18th day of March, 1895.

SANFORD B. DOLE,
President of the Republic of Hawaii
and Commander-in-Chief.

By the President:
FRANCIS M. HATCH,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

ACT 20.

AN ACT RELATING TO MARTIAL LAW, TRIALS BY MILITARY COMMISSION AND THE LIABILITY OF OFFICERS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND OTHERS FOR ACTS DONE IN SUPPRESSING REBELLION.

WHEREAS, Being seduced by the insidious counsel of wickedly designing persons, many individuals resident in the Island of Oahu, did conspire by force to overthrow the constitution and government here established by law, and in furtherance of such their purpose, did with force and in confederated multitude on the 6th day of January, 1895, and on diverse other days then following, in the District of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, levy war against this Republic, and did commit murder, and other felonies, and did provide themselves with arms, ammunition and dynamite with treasonous purpose, and with intent to terrify the inhabitants of the city of Honolulu, and for a time overturn and destroy all government; and

WHEREAS, Upon being informed of said rebellion the President, in pursuance of his constitutional authority, did proclaim that martial law should obtain and prevail throughout the Island of Oahu; and

WHEREAS, The military and police forces of this Government, with the loyal co-operation of other residents of the Hawaiian Islands have arrested the spread of said rebellion and have saved the lives and property of law-abiding citizens from imminent general sacrifice; and

WHEREAS, It is expedient that all persons, who in good faith have acted for the crushing of rebellion, should be indemnified and kept harmless for such their acts of loyalty.

Be it Enacted by the Executive and Advisory Councils of the Republic of Hawaii:

SECTION 1. All proclamations and orders published or made and all acts, matters and things commanded, directed or done, or to be commanded, directed or done by the President, or by any officer of the Government, or other person acting under the authority of the President, for the purposes and during the time herein declared, that is to say, on, from and since January 6, 1895, until martial law shall be declared to be no longer in force, in the proclamation or furtherance of martial law, or in the suppression of insurrection, or in the establishment of a military tribunal, or in the arrest, imprisonment, deportation, trial, conviction or sentence of any person charged with treason, misprision of treason, conspiracy to incite or commit treason, or with any disloyal or seditionist practice or with any act or conspiracy dangerous to the peace, or to the safety of life or property, or in the arrest and detention of persons held for investigation, are hereby declared to have been done within the constitutional authority of the President and are confirmed.

SECTION 2. This Act shall take effect from and after the date of its publication.

Approved this 15th day of March, A.D. 1895.

[Signed] SANFORD B. DOLE,
President of the Republic of Hawaii.

[Signed] FRANCIS M. HATCH,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

1638-1t

ACT 21.

AN ACT MAKING ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE USE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF HAWAII.

Be it Enacted by the Executive and Advisory Councils of the Republic of Hawaii:

SECTION 1. The following sums amounting to \$23,500, are hereby appropriated from the Public Treasury, in addition to the sums heretofore appropriated, for the following purposes, namely:

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Expenses of Executive Council, \$2,000

Expenses of Advisory Council, 1,500

Suppression of the Rebellion of January, 1895

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

Expenses of Election

8,500

823,500

SECTION 2. This Act shall take effect from the date of its publication.

Approved this 15th day of March, A.D. 1895.

[Signed] SANFORD B. DOLE,

President of the Republic of Hawaii

[Signed] FRANCIS M. HATCH,

Minister of Foreign Affairs

1638-1t

ACT 22.

AN ACT TO REPEAL SECTIONS 2, 3, 4, 5

AND 6 OF AN ACT ENTITLED, "AN ACT

TO PROVIDE FOR THE BRINGING OF

SUITS BY OR AGAINST THE HAWAIIAN

GOVERNMENT." APPROVED SEPTEMBER 6, 1888.

Be it Enacted by the Executive and Advisory Councils of the Republic of Hawaii:

[Signed] SANFORD B. DOLE,

President of the Republic of Hawaii

[Signed] FRANCIS M. HATCH,

Minister of Foreign Affairs

1638-1t

ACT 23.

AN ACT TO PREVENT PERSONS OF CERTAIN CLASSES FROM ENTERING THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Be it Enacted by the Executive and Advisory Councils of the Republic of Hawaii:

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person not a duly commissioned police officer, or member of the Police Organization known as the "Citizens' Guard," who shall wear or display a policeman's badge or a Citizens' Guard badge, or wear a policeman's uniform or the uniform of a member of the Citizens' Guard with intent to deceive shall be guilty of an misdemeanor, and upon conviction be punished by a fine not to exceed fifty dollars.

SECTION 2. Any person not a duly commissioned police officer, or member of the Police Organization known as the "Citizens' Guard," who shall wear or display a badge or uniform resembling the badges or uniforms authorized by the Marshal to be worn by police officers and members of the Citizens' Guard with intent to deceive shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars.

SECTION 3. Any person landing or attempting to land in the Hawaiian Islands in violation of the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term not exceeding two years or a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 4. The master or any other officer of any vessel, or any person who shall knowingly bring within the Hawaiian Islands and land or attempt to land or permit to be landed any person described in Section 1 of this Act, with knowledge or reasonable cause to believe that such person is within the prohibition of Section 1 shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars for each and every such person as brought and landed, or attempted or permitted to be landed, and may be imprisoned at hard labor for a term not exceeding one year; and any such vessel shall not have clearance from any port of the Hawaiian Islands until such fine is paid.

SECTION 5. This Act shall take effect from the date of its publication.

Approved this 15th day of March, A.D. 1895.

[Signed] SANFORD B. DOLE,

President of the Republic of Hawaii

[Signed] FRANCIS M. HATCH,

Minister of Foreign Affairs

1638-1t

ACT 24.

AN ACT TO PREVENT THE BRINGING OF ACTIONS AGAINST OFFICERS OF THE GOVERNMENT OR OTHERS FOR ACTS DONE IN SUPPRESSING REBELLION.

Be it Enacted by the Executive and Advisory Councils of the Republic of Hawaii:

SECTION 1. No prosecution, indictment, action or suit shall be maintained in any court, criminal or civil, against any officer of the Government or other person acting bona fide under the authority of the President, or in good faith for the purpose of suppressing rebellion, for any acts, matters and things done or omitted to be done or which shall be done on, from and since January 6, 1895, until martial law shall be declared to be no longer in force, whether done in a district in which martial law was not in force, in the suppression of rebellion or in furtherance of the object of martial law, or in the arrest, imprisonment, deportation, trial, conviction or sentence of any person charged with treason, misprision of treason, conspiracy to incite or commit treason, or with any disloyal or seditionist practice or with any act or conspiracy dangerous to the peace, or to the safety of life or property, or in the arrest and detention of persons held for investigation.

SECTION 2. Upon the trial of any cause in which any set-off, counter claim, claim for damages or other demand is set up on the part of the Government against any person making claim against the Government under the provisions of this Act.

SECTION 3. Upon the trial of any cause in which any set-off, counter claim, claim for damages or other demand is set up on the part of the Government against any person making claim against the Government in said Court, the Court shall hear and determine such claim or demand both for and against the Government and claimant; and it, upon the whole case, it finds that the claimant is indebted to the Government, it shall render judgment to that effect, and such judgment shall be final.

SECTION 4. No person shall file or prosecute as aforesaid any claim for or in respect to which he or any assignee of his has pending in any other court any suit or process against any person who, at the time when the cause of action alleged in such suit or process arose, was, in respect thereto, acting or professing to act, mediately or immediately, under the authority of the Government.

SECTION 5. A person, who is a citizen or subject of any Government which accords to citizens of the Republic the right to prosecute claims against such Government in its courts, shall have the privilege of prosecuting claims against this Government as aforesaid.

COURT OF CLAIMS ESTABLISHED.

More Important Measures Before
the Advisory Councils

MESSAGE ABOUT SEDITION & EDITORS.

Each Chinese Immigrant to be Responsible for His \$1.50 - Payment for Two Hotchkiss Guns - Meeting to be Held This Evening at 7:30 O'clock.

(From Monday's Daily)

The Advisory Councils held a short session Saturday forenoon. The principal business done was the passing of the Court of Claims Act and setting an amendment to the Chinese Immigration Act on its way through the legislative mill. The latter Act was introduced by Mr. Bolte and reads as follows:

An Act to amend Section 1 and Section 5 of Act 74 of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands, entitled "An Act Relating to Chinese Immigration, Supplementary to Chapter 80 of the Session Laws of 1892, Passed the 20th day of November A. D. 1892, entitled, 'An Act Restricting Chinese Immigration.' Be it enacted by the Executive and Advisory Councils of the Republic of Hawaii:

Section 1. Section 1 of said Act is hereby amended by striking out the words "out of the wages due the laborers" and the words "his employer" and inserting in the place of the latter the words "said laborers" so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows:

Section 1. In addition to the conditions named in Section 2 of Chapter LXXX of the Session Laws of 1892, upon which permits may be granted to Chinese to enter the Hawaiian Islands to engage as agricultural laborers in the field, or in rice or sugar mills, such permits shall only be granted upon the further condition that the sum of one dollar and fifty cents at the end of each month shall be paid by said laborer to the Board of Immigration, in such manner and subject to such regulations as said Board shall direct, until such payments amount in each case to the sum of thirty-six dollars to be held as a fund to the credit of the laborer for the uses and purposes hereinafter set forth.

Section 2. Section 5 of said Act is hereby amended by striking out the words "every employer of Chinese admitted into this country under permits provided by said Act, who shall fail to remit to the Board of Immigration the amount above provided out of the wages of such laborers" and inserting in their place the words, "Every employer of Chinese admitted into this country under permits provided by this Act shall deduct each month from the wages due such laborers at the end of each month the sum of one dollar and fifty cents, and every employer who shall fail to remit to the Board of Immigration the amount above provided out of the wages of such laborers and every laborer who shall refuse or neglect to pay such amount," so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows:

Section 5. Every employer of Chinese admitted into this country under permits provided by this Act, shall deduct each month from the wages due such laborers at the end of each month the sum of one dollar and fifty cents, and every employer who shall fail to remit to the Board of Immigration the amount above provided out of the wages of such laborers, and every laborer who shall refuse or neglect to pay such amount at the time and in the manner directed by said Board, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to a fine of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars for each failure, and the said Board may thereafter refuse to grant the application of such employer for permits for Chinese to enter this country.

Provided however, if any such employer shall within thirty days after such failure show to said Board good and satisfactory reasons for such failure, said penalties shall not be imposed.

Section 1. This act shall take effect from the date of its publication.

This bill passed the second reading under suspension of the rules. In explanation of the object of the Act it was stated that it was the purpose to make each individual immigrant, as well as the employer, responsible for the monthly payment of \$1.50. Under the present law, if a Chinaman leaves his employer it is impossible to reach him and compel payment. Mr. Bolte moved that the Act pass the third reading, but upon being informed that the Councils would hold another session during the present week, withdrew the motion.

President Dole introduced an Act relating to papers convicted of publishing seditious libels which passed the first reading and was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The Act as introduced reads as follows:

An Act to amend Act 8 of the Laws of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands, relating to seditions offenses.

Be it enacted by the Executive and Advisory Councils of the Republic of Hawaii:

Section 1. Act 8 of the Laws of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands is hereby amended by inserting after Section 5 the following new section and by changing the numbers of Sections 7 and 7 and 8 respectively:

If any person is convicted of the offense of the publication of a sedition libel with reference to the publication of words in a newspaper of which he is an editor, publisher, owner or proprietor, the judge may sentence trying the case shall add to the sentence awarded against such person, suspend the further publication of such newspaper for any period not exceeding four years. Every such suspension of the publication of a newspaper shall extend to and include any newspaper that may be started in place of such a newspaper, having the same or cor-

rected of seditions libel as an editor, publisher, owner or proprietor thereof."

Section 2. This Act shall take effect upon its publication.

Minister Hatch asked that the bill for the Hotchkiss guns and ammunition be charged to the appropriation for the suppression of the rebellion. These were ordered shortly after the outbreak of the insurrection. They are of modern pattern, and are particularly adapted to work in the mountains. President Dole said that although the Austrian pieces did good service, the ammunition had to be ordered from Europe, and considerable expense, red tape and time were necessary to get the material to this country. The Hotchkiss guns were especially adapted to the requirements of this country, and ammunition could be obtained with comparatively little delay.

Shortly after 12 the Councils adjourned, to meet this evening in the Council Chamber at 7:30.

TO REBUILD KAWAIHAO.

Over \$1200 Contributed Toward That End at Yesterday's Meeting

The contribution Sunday morning at Kawaiahao church was a surprise to every member of the congregation. It was the general impression that the amount of money donated would be small on account of the hard times. Members of Kawaiahao have been working very hard, and their efforts have not been in vain as shown by the figures read by the secretary at the close of the meeting.

Over \$800 in cash was brought in from the various apanas of Kawaiahao. This amount added to the subscriptions handed in to the secretary makes a total of something over \$1200 for yesterday's contribution. It is a fact worthy of mention that the entire amount came from the Hawaiians, who are most anxious to see the old church rebuilt. At the announcement of the flattering result of the morning's contribution there were many expressions of mingled surprise and delight from the congregation.

Before the contribution was taken up Rev. Henry Parker exhibited the old subscription book, in which are recorded the names of the first contributors toward the building fund of Kawaiahao. Heading the list is the name of Kamehameha III. Prominent among others are the names of Kaahumanu, Kekahaalohi, Liliha, Kuanaoa, Paki, Kekawonohi, Kauaina, Haalilio, Queen Kalama, Keliiahouhi, Lihihi, Pauwahi (the late Mrs. C. R. Bishop, then a child), Lunalilo, E. O. Hall, Kamaka, S. M. Birmingham, Kanukuali, Keliiahouhi, Hoapili and A. S. Pendleton. In all there were 978 subscribers who contributed \$5,491 toward the building of Kawaiahao.

A RETURNED JOURNALIST.

Julius A. Palmer, of the Boston Transcript, Returns.

Julius A. Palmer, who was here some twelve months ago in the interest of the Boston Transcript, dropped unexpectedly into the ADVERTISER editorial room yesterday afternoon. While Mr. Palmer still retains an interest in his old love, the Boston Transcript, he is now here especially in the interest of the New York Evening Post.

The New York Post and the Boston Transcript are recognized as among the leading papers supporting the present policy of President Cleveland in regard to the Hawaiian Islands.

The Russian squadron in the Mediterranean has been ordered to join the squadron in the Pacific ocean. Admiral Alizoff has been appointed to augment the Pacific squadron.

Prize Exhibition of Land Shells.

ANY RESIDENTS, WHO MAY have collections of land shells, which they would be willing to put on public exhibition are invited to correspond with Prof. W. T. Brigham, Curator of the B. P. Bishop Museum. It is proposed to offer prizes for the best collections. The collections will be displayed in the central tables of the Museum Annex. Every possible facility will be afforded for naming and arranging the shells. The Museum will be open to the public on Fridays and Saturdays, and the collections will be on exhibition for three weeks, beginning May 10.

FOR SALE!
2 1/2 MILES OF
Fowler's Patent Portable Track
0-80 ft. long
Just arrived by boat from San Fran.
Apply to
H. HACKFELD & CO
12 & 13 King Street.

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AGENCY

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Sarsaparilla

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THE HOBRON DRUG

COMPANY.

Pacific Hardware Co.

VULCAN SAFETY MATCHES—The best in the market—odorless.

WAR -- PHOTOGRAPHS!

Framed at \$1.25 each and upwards.

Rubber Garden Hose;
Mechanics' Tools, a specialty;
Ready Mixed Paints, Paints in Oil;
Dry Paints; Varnishes; Paint Oils;

Lucol and Linseed,

Paint Brushes, Blasting Powder, Giant Powder, Caps and Fuse,
HEADQUARTERS FOR

CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS!

(REGISTERED.)

Wood Preserving Oil.

Endorsed by the Press, Scientists and leading Architects throughout the World

Preserves all wood above or underground, in fresh or salt water. Prevents dampness in walls and renders brickwork waterproof. Destroys vermin, insects, house fungi, disinfects premises.

CARRIAGE WHIPS—a new invoice.
Agents for the celebrated VACUUM OIL.

Pacific Hardware Company, Limited,

Fort Street, Honolulu.

J. HOPP & CO.,

FURNITURE JUST RECEIVED!

A COMPLETE STOCK OF

BEDROOM SUITS

AT LOW PRICES:

Wicker Ware,

Rugs and Portiers of all sizes,

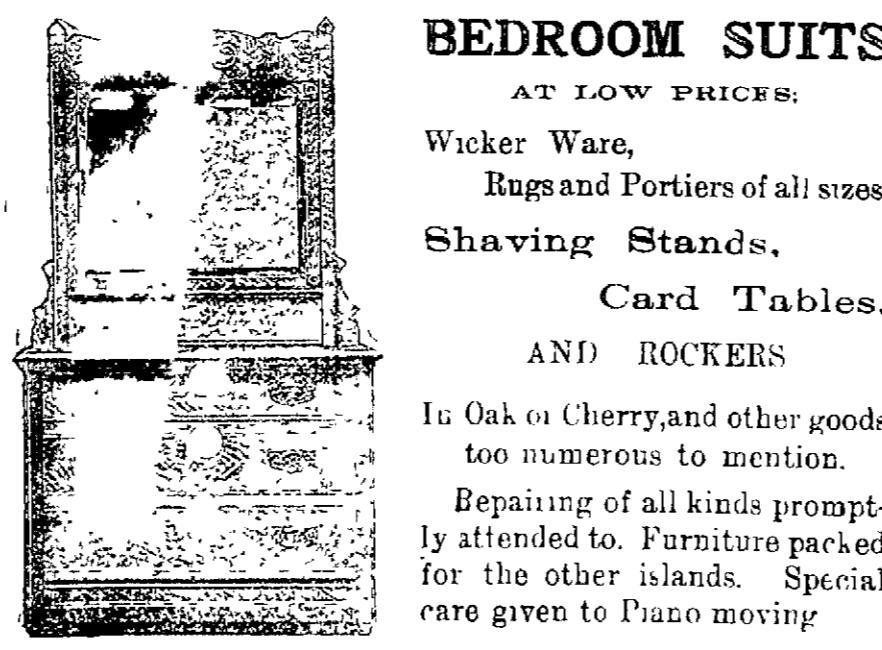
Shaving Stands,

Card Tables,

AND ROCKERS

Is Oak or Cherry, and other goods too numerous to mention.

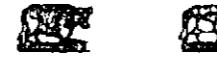
Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to. Furniture packed for the other islands. Special care given to Piano moving



74 KING STREET.

Metropolitan Market

King Street.



Choicest Meats

FROM

Finest Herds.

G. J. WALLER, Prop.

FAMILIES AND SHIPPING

SUPPLIED ON SHORT NOTICE

AND AT THE

Lowest Market Prices.

BENSON SMITH & CO

JOBBING AND MANUFACTURING

PHARMACISTS

CHEMICALS

MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS,

PATENT MEDICINES

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

113 and 115 Fort Street.

BEAVER SALOON

H. J. NOLTE, Proprietor.

Begs to announce to his friends and the public in general

That he has opened the above Saloon where first-class Refreshments

will be served from 8 a. m. till 10 p. m., under the immediate supervision of a competent Chef de Cuisine

THE FINEST GRADES OF

TOBACCOES,

CIGARS, PIPES AND

SMOKER'S SUNDRIES

Chosen by a personal selection from first-class manufacturers, has been obtained, and will be added to from time to time.

—One of Brunswick & Balke's—

Celebrated Billiard Tables

connected with the establishment, where the cue-men participate.

At Current Rates in the following Companies, viz:

Aliance Assurance Fire and Marine, London.

Wilhelma of Magdeburg Gen'l. Ins. Co

Sun Insurance Co., San Francisco.

JOHN S. WALKER,

1893-1y Agent for Hawaiian Islands.

HAMBURG — BREMEN

Fire Insurance Company.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company to insure risks against fire on Stone or Brick Buildings, and on Merchandise stored therein, on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

1893-1y

GERMAN LLOYD

Marine Insurance Company.

—OF BERLIN—

FORTUNA

General Insurance Company.

—OF BERLIN—

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take

Risks against the Dangers of the Seas, at the Most Reasonable Rates, and on the

Most Favorable Terms.

1893-1y P. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents

GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY

For Sea, River & Land Transport

—OF DRESDEN—

Having established an Agency on Honolulu

the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned Generals Agents, are authorized to take

Risks against the Danger of the Seas,

at the Most Reasonable Rates, and on the

Most Favorable Terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Newspaper ARCHIVE®

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL ASSETS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1894.

£11,054,057 7s 6d.

1—Authorized Capital £2,000,000 £ 2 Subscribed 2,750,000 Paid-up Capital 657,500 0 1s 1d 2—Fire Funds 2,044,102 11 07 3—Life and Annuity Funds 8,023,841 10 1 4—Total £11,054,057 7s 6d.

Revenue Fire Branches 1,855,462 2 Revenues Life and Annuity Branches 1,223,974 18 2 25,783,487 0 6

The accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

TURNING OUT NEW BILLS.

Advisory Councils Give Six a Final Passage.

PERSONS WITH LAWLESS INTENT.

Necessity of the Measure Asked—Government's Attention Called to the Captain Davies Case—Military Committee to Report on Salaries Today.

(From Saturday's Daily)

Six bills passed the third reading in the Advisory Councils yesterday and only await the signature of the President to become the law of the land. Fourteen members were present and business was carried along rapidly and unanimously.

The Military Committee, reporting on the petition of Lieutenant Coyne and others, asked for further time for consideration.

The Judiciary Committee reported amendments to the Act submitted by President Dole relating to persons having certain lawless intentions. The report was tabled to be considered with the bill.

Dr. Wood called attention to a clipping from the New York World, which was a copy of the Captain Davies story published by the San Francisco Call. He thought the evident malice of the author of the article demanded the attention of the Government.

Mr. Smith stated that Captain Davies had, previous to his departure, made a sworn statement denying the story. This was to be published in the States. The matter was referred to the Executive.

The unfinished business, consisting of bills that had passed second readings, was then given attention. The Act relating to the liability of officers in suppression of the rebellion was read for the third time and passed by unanimous vote. The Appropriation Bill and that to repeal Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the law regarding bringing action against the Government, were also passed. The Act creating the Supreme Court or Court of Claims, was put over to the next meeting, President Dole making the point that it might be well to have this passed on a later date than the Act to repeal.

The Act to prevent persons of certain classes entering the Hawaiian Islands, passed the third reading after slight amendment on motion of Minister Hatch.

The second division of the original Indemnity Act, to prevent action being brought against the officers of the Government, was passed, as was also the Act relating to the unauthorized wearing of police badges and uniforms.

The measure relating to persons having certain lawless intentions was brought up and considered section by section. With numerous amendments the Act passed the second reading in the following form:

BE IT ENACTED by the Executive and Advisory Councils of the Republic of Hawaii:

SECTION 1—If the Marshal or a Deputy Marshal or any Sheriff or Deputy Sheriff knows or has reason to believe that any person has lawless intentions that are hostile to public order, the established system of government or to private rights of life, liberty or property, he may complain to a Circuit Judge, who shall take his sworn statement reduced to writing or that of any witnesses that he may produce. If it appears to the satisfaction of the Judge from such information that the complainant has reason to believe that the person complained of harbors lawless intentions hostile to public order, the established system of government or private rights of life, liberty or property, he shall cause him to be arrested and brought before him by warrant, and shall thereupon examine him in regard to the truth of the complaint.

In such examination the prisoner shall have the same rights of producing witnesses and proofs in his defense as are accorded by Section 2, Act 6 of the Constitution to a person charged with an offence.

SECTION 2—If upon such examination it is shown that the prisoner had at the time of his arrest lawless intentions hostile to public order, the established system of government or private rights of life, liberty or property, and if such bond be not executed according to the order of the Judge, nor approved by him, the prisoner shall be committed to prison and shall remain in custody until the bond be so executed and approved. Provided however that any prisoner so imprisoned for failure to furnish bond as so required, may upon his own request have a sentence of banishment recorded against him as aforesaid.

SECTION 3—Any person against whom a sentence of banishment shall have been rendered under this Act shall be held in confinement by the Marshal or his Deputy until there shall be an opportunity for carrying out the sentence, and he shall not reappear without the consent of the Executive Council be permitted to return to the Hawaiian Islands before the expiration of his term of banishment, which shall begin to run from the date of his leaving the country.

SECTION 4—if any person banished under the provisions of this Act shall return to the Hawaiian Islands before the expiration of his term of banishment without the consent of the Executive Council, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for a term not to exceed two years.

SECTION 5—in any proceeding under

this Act the defendant may appeal from the decisions of the Judge or Magistrate to the Supreme Court in banc, and no other appeal shall be allowed. He shall not be entitled to bail as of right.

SECTION 6—In case of a sentence of banishment against any person as herein provided, the Judge may award as part of the costs of court against such person, a sufficient sum to cover the expense of his deportation.

SECTION 7—This Act shall take effect upon its publication.

Not a little discussion arose over the bill, Mr. Kennedy and others doubting the necessity of such measure. Very likely some opposition will be displayed when it comes to voting on the final passage.

The Councils adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning.

LI HUNG CHANG IS VINDICATED.

Field Marshal Count Yamagata Appointed Minister of War.

Japanese Continue to Repulse the Chinese—Newchwang Captured by General Nodzu.

HIROSHIMA, March 7.—A dispatch from the front says that at 8 a.m. on March 4th 10,000 Chinese, under command of General Sung, advanced upon Tai-ping-shan, but were repulsed by Japanese artillery. The Chinese retreated before noon. The Japanese sustained no loss.

YOKOHAMA, March 7.—Field Marshal Count Yamagata, who was commander of the first Japanese army, but who was invalided home from Manchuria, has been appointed Minister of War. The commander of the second Japanese army, Field Marshal Count Oyama, held the war portfolio prior to his departure to the front, after which the affairs of the War Ministry were directed by Count Saigo, Minister of Marine.

LONDON, March 7.—A Tokio dispatch says that the Japanese general reports from Laching, under date of March 5th, that Chinese from Ying Kao marched to Tai-ping-shan on the morning of March 4th, upward of 10,000 strong, but by noon, under the fire of the Japanese artillery, were on the retreat. It was an artillery duel only. There was no Japanese loss.

WASHINGTON, March 7th.—A telegram from Tokio has been received by the Japanese Minister confirming the report of the capture of Newchwang by the first army under General Nodzu. The old town of Newchwang was taken by assault after thirteen hours' hard fighting. The Chinese offered a stubborn resistance.

Within the town itself 1850 Chinese were killed and about 500 surrendered. Large quantities of war materials were captured, including sixteen cannon. The Japanese lost but 206 killed and wounded.

The Navy Department is advised that the Yorktown left Chemulpo to assist refugee missionaries on Shantung promontory.

LONDON, March 7.—A special to the Times from Tien-tsin says: The Emperor of China completely vindicated Li Hung Chang from charges brought against him. His majesty confesses, after trying others, that he found Li Hung Chang alone trustworthy. Therefore he grants Li Hung Chang the fullest powers to treat with Japan for the restoration of peace.

The Government assumes the entire responsibility for the condition of the national defense, which is the result of blindness on the part of the Chinese to the progress of the other nations. Thus the action of the Emperor places all future reforms in the hands of Li Hung Chang.

DOMAIN FOR LILIUOKALANI.

Sixth Congressional District of Kansas to be Ceded to Her.

A Topeka (Kans.) paper in a recent issue says

The joke of the week in the House of Representatives was over a measure prepared by a member from the Sixth congressional district for the purpose of ceding that territory to Queen Liliuokalani, who is supposed to be headed for the United States. It is claimed that the Sixth district has been abandoned by the Lord and left to its own devices by the present State administration. It has had hard luck from start to finish. It has had hot winds and no rain—Baker in Congress and the Russian thistle taking the country. After the election a large number of more or less eminent statesmen journeyed to Topeka in search of the spoils of office. So far they have got left with startling unanimity, and at present there seems to be no surcease of sorrow. Under these circumstances it is thought best to turn the entire district over to Liliuokalani and give her another chance. The highest thing the district has been able to hold in the past four years has been William Baker, and even his friends never counted him higher than a two spot. The careful calculator who has prepared the bill thinks that a queen, even though she is a little soiled and has a corner torn off, will help their hand up in the northwest. The measure is as follows:

Be it Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

Section 1. As soon as Queen Liliuokalani of the Sandwich Islands shall land in the United States of America as a refugee from the island over which for years she has been queen, it shall be the duty of the Governor of the State of Kansas to appoint three estate officials to meet her at the Golden Gate and formally cede to her the Sixth Congressional District of the State.

Section 2. The provisions of this Act are such that Grover Cleveland shall not be permitted to run for office in said district, or take any position under her.

This Act shall take effect on and after its publication in the Smith County Pioneer, Kansas.

The last of the sentences imposed by the Military Court were announced Friday. One of these was a leper and received a sentence of five years. He will be sent to Molokai.

SECTION 6—in any proceeding under

ROW IN THE SPRECKELS FAMILY

Suit Between Rudolph Spreckels and His Father

IN CONCERNING PAUAHUA STOCK

Plaintiff Claims That if the Nevada Bank Transfers Certain Stock, He Will Lose a Quarter of a Million Dollars by Reason—Hawaiian Govt Taxes.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—Rudolph Spreckels has brought suit in the Superior Court to enjoin the Nevada bank from transferring from his name certain shares of stock pledged by him to secure certain payments from C. A. Spreckels. Judge Hibbard has granted a temporary injunction and will hear the case. The injunction is in the sum of \$10,000 and the sureties are C. P. Spivalo and Joseph Kahn.

The complaint sets forth that in January, 1894, Claus Spreckels and C. A. Spreckels entered into an agreement by the terms of which Claus Spreckels was to transfer to his son certain valuable property in consideration of certain yearly payments to be made by him, the last one to become due next January. To secure his yearly payments C. A. Spreckels pledged some securities said to be far more valuable than the total of the payments so secured.

At that time, so runs the complaint, Rudolph Spreckels owned 5000 shares of Pauahua Plantation Company stock, which stood in Spreckels' name. This stock Rudolph agreed to pledge as additional security for the payments from C. A. Spreckels would provide that Claus Spreckels transfer it to his (Rudolph's) name on the books of the corporation. This was done, and Rudolph indorsed the certificates, it being agreed, so the complaint alleges, that the stock should remain in Rudolph's name until after the maturity of the debt. It was also agreed, sets forth the plaintiff, that upon the payment of the first yearly installment of the debt 2500 shares of the stock should be returned to Rudolph and that upon the liquidation of the indebtedness the remaining 2500 shares should also be returned.

Claus Spreckels transferred his claim against his son to the Nevada Bank, turning over all the securities hypothecated including Rudolph's 5000 shares of Pauahua stock. C. A. Spreckels paid his first yearly installment amounting to \$551,750, and half the stock was turned over to Rudolph. The other payment will not become due till next January, but the Nevada Bank, so the plaintiff claims, disregarding the agreement, now threatens to send the stock to Honolulu and have it transferred from Rudolph's name notwithstanding the alleged fact that it holds other securities far in excess of value of the payment still to be made. It is charged in the complaint that the bank's action is taken for the purpose of voting the shares against Rudolph at the next election and preventing him from pocketing his interests in the corporation. It is also charged that the proposed action is motivated solely for the purpose of injuring the plaintiff in his property and financial credit.

Incidentally the plaintiff claims that the transfer and reissue of the stock will impose a large expenditure upon him, because the Hawaiian Government levies a tax upon such reissues.

The plaintiff claims that if the bank be permitted to pursue its intended course he will be injured through the depreciation of the stock from its present value of \$250,000, far beyond any amount of damages he might be able to recover. Therefore, he prays that the bank be enjoined from removing the stock from the jurisdiction of the State of California and from having it transferred from the plaintiff's name pending the maturity of C. A. Spreckels' indebtedness.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE
COUGHS,
COLDS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—
Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that DR. COLLIS BROWNE is probably the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See The Times July 13, 1884.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted in THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHEA

THE GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH LONDON, REPORT, that ACTUALLY a CHARM, on a scale generally inefficient.

DR. GIBSON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHEA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE Rapidly cures attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—THE IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS.

N. B.—EVERY BOTTLE OF GENUINE CHLORODYNE BEARS on the GOVERNMENT STAMP the NAME of the INVENTOR—DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE, SOLD IN BOTTLES 12, 14, 25, 50, 100, 200, 500, 1000, 2000, Sole MANUFACTURER—J. T. DAVENPORT,

1 Great Russell Street, London, E.C.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED TRADE MARK.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED WILL CURE YOUR COUGH

ALL THE WORLD OVER THE RECOGNIZED COUGH REMEDY. Its immense sales throughout the world indicate its inestimable value.

20,000 CHEMISTS Sell It.

Those who have not already given it a trial should do so at once.

In palace and cottage alike, Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is the old and unexcelled COUGH REMEDY. It is said to be the best in the whole civilized world proclaiming its great worth.

Loosens the phlegm immediately. Night cough quickly relieved. See trade mark as above on each wrapper.

See the words "Thomas Powell, Blackfriars Road, London, on the government stamp.

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IMPORTS.

Per O.S.S. Mariposa, Stat 10, 30 catties 2, 60 boxes 13 es. hams, 20 es. oranges 12 es. apples 6 es. sugar, 10 es. castor 10 es. honey 10 es. cattle 2 boxes orange trees.

EXPORTS.

Per S.C. Allen, San Francisco, Mar 16, 18,800 bags sugar valued at \$8,640.01

Per W.H. Lindquist, San Francisco, Mar 16, 9413 bags sugar and 17 es. liquor valued at \$32,040.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

From San Francisco, per S.S. Mariposa, Mar 15, Honolulu, J.C. Thomas and wife, O. Hindenberg, J.H. Winchell and wife, Miss Mary Allen, Rev Douglas P. Birne, wife, child and maid, W.P.A. Brewer, H.A. Baxter, Mrs. M.F. Crandall, Harry W. Dimond, Miss Virginia Dusenham, Mrs. Scott Elder, Mrs. F. Freimann, Miss A.M. Hobbs, Master T.J. Higgins, Fred Hall, James Leonard, E. Lewis, Mrs. E.A. McBride, Mrs. V.L. Marsden, Miss Neumann, B.G. Northrup, B.H. Phillips, Julius A. Palmer, Mrs. Peter Parker, Miss A.E. Schafer.

From Hawaii and Maui, per steamer W.G. Hall, Mar. 16—Volcano, E. Schefield, W. Taylor, Capt. A. Compton, C. Sattler, A.H. Chamberlain, G.W. Edwards, and Dyke Williams. Way persons: Mrs. J.W. Young, Mrs. Burrows and child, C. Atong, wife and 5 children, W. Berlowitz, C. Akau, wife and 2 children, Mrs. Kauakau, C. Akana, Oko and 8 deck.

From Kauai, per steamer W. G. Hall, Mar. 16—H. A. Myrtle and 7 deck.

From Kauai, per steamer Mikahala, Mar. 16—G.N. Wilcox, A.S. Wilcox, W.H. Rice, Mrs. W.H. Rice, C.M. Cooke, August Dreier, Mrs. Alice Brown, Mrs. Christiansen and 4 children, G.L. Pokrantz, W. Easlee and wife, H. De La Vergne, Capt. R. P. Waipa, Theo Wolff, J. Manual, A.D. Smith, W.G. Gibson, A.H. Turner, A.M. Sproul, Chas Blake, Alck Nichola, 1 Chinese and 66 deck.

From San Francisco, per S.S. Australia, Mar. 18—Miss L. Auzerais, Ogden D. Backus, Miss Beckwith, R.B. Brenham, L. Calisch and wife, Mrs. J.B. Castle, Mrs. Geo P. Castle, Miss A. Cahill, Seth Drew, J.M. Elliott and wife, Judge W.F. Freeman, Morrison Fuller, and wife, Miss Morrison Fuller, Mrs. J. Graham, Mrs. E. Gamble, Miss H.F. Hubbard, Miss S. Hubbard, Sam'l Kekulani, Miss Alice N. Kimball, A.E. King, T.J. King, Miss Maxwell, Sherman W. March, Miss Kate McGrew, J.F. Neall, Mrs. J. Newhall, H.H. Preston, Miss A. Prescott, F. Papet, Henry F. Rayner, Alfred C. Wall, Dr. F.D.G. Walters and wife, C.E. Williams, Thos. McCull, and W.S. Andrews.

DEPARTURES.

For San Francisco, per steamer W.H. Lindquist, Mar. 16—D.E. Miles.

For San Francisco, per S.C. Allen, Mar. 16—Mrs. R.A. Toms and daughter, Chas. Fryer and C.H. Adams.

BORN.

KEVEN—In the city, March 15, 1895, to the wife of T.E. Keven, a son.

Co-partnership Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ARTHUR WILLIAM HOBSON and HERRIT CLARK AUSTIN of Hilo, in the Island of Hawaii, Republic of Hawaii, are co-partners carrying on business in Hilo aforesaid, as Real Estate and General Commissioners Agents under the firm name and style of A.W. Hobson & Co.

Dated at Hilo, March 14, 1895.

F.M. WAKEFIELD, Attorney for W. Hobson & Co.

Notice to Creditors.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of Antonio Pedro, late of Ewa, Island of Oahu, deceased, notes is hereby given to all heirs, devisees, legatees, executors, administrators, or personal representatives of said Antonio Pedro duly authenticated, whether re-tured by mortgage or otherwise, to Cecil Brown, at his office on Merchant Street, Honolulu, Island of Oahu, within six months from the date hereof, or they will be forever barred, to present their claims to said estate and be duly compensated to make immediate payment thereof to the undersigned.

Dated Honolulu, March 15, 1895.

CECIL BROWN, Administrator of the Estate of Antonio Pedro, deceased.

Administrator's Notice.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF the Fifth Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands, Island of Kauai—in Probate.

The undersigned, having on the 10th day of March, 1895, been appointed Administrator of the Estate of JAMES GILMAN, deceased; notes is hereby given to all persons who have claims against the Estate of said Gilman, to present the same duly authenticated with the proper vouchers at my office, in the store of F. A. Schaefer & Co. on the corner of Merchant and Kahanamoku streets, in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, within six months from the date, or the same will be barred.

The property covered by said mortgage is thus described, viz:

All the one undivided third share and interest of the said D.W. Kahakai in all that certain piece or parcel of land situated at Puapea, Kauai, Island of Hawaii, containing an area of 19 acres and 75 per cent, and being the property described in Royal Patent No. 7257, L.C. Award No. 3088 issued to Homanoanaloa, said share having been conveyed to the said D.W. Kahakai by Keamnhui by deed dated May 3, 1886, and recorded in Liber 102, folios 5 and 6.

MARGARET CAMPBELL, ELIZABETH HYCROFT, ROBERT RYCHOFF, ALEXANDER J. CAMPBELL, MARIA P. ROBINSON, Guardian of J. L. P. Robinson, M. A. Robinson and A. Robinson, W. H. C. Campbell and John T. Campbell heirs of Alexander Campbell intended to foreclose said mortgage for a breach of the conditions in said mortgage contained, to-wit, the non-payment of both the principal and interest.

Note is also hereby given that all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage contained and described will be sold at public auction at the auction room of James F. Morgan on Queen Street in said Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on MONDAY the 25th day of MARCH, A.D. 1895, at 10 o'clock noon of said day.

The property in said mortgage is thus described, viz:

All the one undivided third share and interest of the said D.W. Kahakai in all that certain piece or parcel of land situated at Puapea, Kauai, Island of Hawaii, containing an area of 19 acres and 75 per cent, and being the property described in Royal Patent No. 7257, L.C. Award No. 3088 issued to Homanoanaloa, said share having been conveyed to the said D.W. Kahakai by Keamnhui by deed dated May 3, 1886, and recorded in Liber 102, folios 5 and 6.

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Holds of Alexander Campbell, deceased, Mortgagee.

Terms—Cash Deed—expenses of purchaser.

For further particulars apply to:

J. M. MONARAT, Attorney for Heirs of Mortgagors.

Dated March 18th, 1895. 1634-1w

Mortgagee's Notice of Intention to Foreclose and of Sale.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE provisions of a certain mortgage made by CHARLES R. WILSON, of Hilo, Hawaii, to George P. Townsend, and recorded in the office of the Register of Conveyances in Hilo, on the 1st day of October, 1890, it is hereby given that the said George P. Townsend, mortgagor, intends to foreclose the said mortgage for condition broken, to-wit, non-payment of the principal and interest.

Note is also hereby given that the property covered by said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the auction room of James F. Morgan on SATURDAY the 13th day of April, A.D. 1895, at 12 o'clock noon. The property covered by said mortgage is described as follows:

At that certain piece or parcel of land situated in Kailua, in said Honolulu, bounded and described as follows, viz: commencing at the manca corner of Young and Pukon streets, and running in an easterly direction along Young street 218.8 feet, thence in a northerly direction 150.16 feet, thence in a westerly direction Pukon street 210.9 feet, thence in a southerly direction along Pukon street 152.3 feet, to place of commencement, containing an area of 731.1000 of an acre.

GEORGE P. TOWNSEND, Mortgagee.

By his Attorneys CARLIS & KINNEY.

Other participants apply to: Carter & Kinney, Attorneys for said mortgagor, 400 Post Street, Honolulu, Mar. 18th, 1895. 1634-1w

Administrator's Notice.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF the Fifth Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands, Island of Oahu—in Probate.

The undersigned, having on the 10th day of March, 1895, been appointed Administrator of the Estate of JAMES GILMAN, deceased; notes is hereby given to all persons who have claims against the Estate of said Gilman, to present the same duly authenticated with the proper vouchers at my office, in the store of F. A. Schaefer & Co. on the corner of Merchant and Kahanamoku streets, in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, within six months from the date, or the same will be barred.

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GEORGE P. TOWNSEND, Mortgagee.

By his Attorneys CARLIS & KINNEY.

Other participants apply to: Carter & Kinney, Attorneys for said mortgagor, 400 Post Street, Honolulu, Mar. 18th, 1895. 1634-1w

Administrator's Notice.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF the Fifth Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands, Island of Oahu—in Probate.

The undersigned, having on the 10th day of March, 1895, been appointed Administrator of the Estate of JAMES GILMAN, deceased; notes is hereby given to all persons who have claims against the Estate of said Gilman, to present the same duly authenticated with the proper vouchers at my office, in the store of F. A. Schaefer & Co. on the corner of Merchant and Kahanamoku streets, in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, within six months from the date, or the same will be barred.

The property covered by said mortgage is thus described, viz:

All the one undivided third share and interest of the said D.W. Kahakai in all that certain piece or parcel of land situated at Puapea, Kauai, Island of Hawaii, containing an area of 19 acres and 75 per cent, and being the property described in Royal Patent No. 7257, L.C. Award No. 3088 issued to Homanoanaloa, said share having been conveyed to the said D.W. Kahakai by Keamnhui by deed dated May 3, 1886, and recorded in Liber 102, folios 5 and 6.

MARGARET CAMPBELL, ELIZABETH HYCROFT, ROBERT RYCHOFF, ALEXANDER J. CAMPBELL, MARIA P. ROBINSON, Guardian of J. L. P. Robinson, M. A. Robinson and A. Robinson, W. H. C. Campbell and John T. Campbell heirs of Alexander Campbell, deceased, Mortgagee.

Holds of Alexander Campbell, deceased, Mortgagee.

Terms—Cash Deed—expenses of purchaser.

For further particulars apply to:

J. M. MONARAT, Attorney for Heirs of Mortgagors.

Dated March 18th, 1895. 1634-1w

Mortgagee's Notice of Intention to Foreclose and of Sale.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE provisions of a certain mortgage made by CHARLES R. WILSON, of Hilo, Hawaii, to George P. Townsend, and recorded in the office of the Register of Conveyances in Hilo, on the 1st day of October, 1890, it is hereby given that the said George P. Townsend, mortgagor, intends to foreclose the said mortgage for condition broken, to-wit, non-payment of the principal and interest.

Note is also hereby given that the property covered by said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the auction room of James F. Morgan on SATURDAY the 13th day of April, A.D. 1895, at 12 o'clock noon. The property covered by said mortgage is described as follows:

At that certain piece or parcel of land situated in Kailua, in said Honolulu, bounded and described as follows, viz: commencing at the manca corner of Young and Pukon streets, and running in an easterly direction along Young street 218.8 feet, thence in a northerly direction 150.16 feet, thence in a westerly direction Pukon street 210.9 feet, thence in a southerly direction along Pukon street 152.3 feet, to place of commencement, containing an area of 731.1000 of an acre.

GEORGE P. TOWNSEND, Mortgagee.

By his Attorneys CARLIS & KINNEY.

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The property covered by said mortgage is thus described, viz:

All the one undivided third share and interest of the said